Athens, Friday, March 22, 1861. State Convention of the Union

Party. The Nashville papers contain the fol lowing call :

The undersigned, upon consultation with the people from various parts of the State, would respectfully suggest Thursday the 2nd day of May next as an appropriate time for the assembling of a State Convention of the Union party of Tennessee, at Nashville, for the purpose of nom-inating a Candidate for Governor. We would also suggest that meetings be held in the different counties in the State, on the 1st Monday in April, for the appoint-ment of delegates to the State Conven-tion. FELIX RORERTSON,

Chairman Union Con JAMES WALKER, JNO. HUGH SMITH, W. B. HURLEY, W. F. BANG, P. W. MAXRY, HORACE H. HARRISON A. L. DENOSS. S. P. AMENT. Jone P Garen ISAAC PAUL, THOS. R. JENNINGS, JOHN SHANE,
GEO, C. RICHARDS, F. FLEWING,
J. H. BUDEKE, C. W. NANCE,
M. McCORNACK, B. W. HALL,

Religious Notice. We are requested to give notice that Elder Ww. McNutt, of Cleveland, will hold a two days meeting at Riceville, 'on the 5th Saturday and Sunday of the present month.

State Convention.

The Central Committee of the Union Party have issued a call-which we publish-for a State Convention to nominat a candidate for Governor, to meet at Nashville on the 2d day of May. We therefore, take the liberty of suggesting to the party in this, and other counties where our paper circulates, that meetings, large and full as possible, be held on Mor day, 1st day of April, and delegates appointed to the Nashville Convention. will, also, suggest, and urge upon the people of the respective counties, that they appoint men who will cortainly attend. If we understand the movement, the Convention is not to be a gathering of mere politicians, to revive and patch up old party issues and set up some old party banner; but, in fact, a meeting of the people themselves to select a suitable and proper candidate, one every way competent and worthy of the place and the occasion, one in whose prudence, firmness and integrity they can confide in any emergency that may arise. This is not the day nor the hour for brawling demagogues and mousing party men, laboring for retaliation and hungering for spoils; these must retire, for a season at least, and men, good and true, with position qualifications for the place, must be selected to fill the popular offices of the State, the most important of which is the Executive. It is imperative, then, that each and every section of the State send delegates to the proposed Convention, and we hope that not a single county will fail to be represented, by proper delegates, instead of by proxy.

Extra Session of Congress.

A letter from one of our Washington correspondents expresses the opinion that Mr. Lincoln will call an extra session of Congress, to meet about the first of July. The President is understood to be averse to the step, but Mr. Seward urges it on the ground of necessity growing out of the complications of the Southern question. The same correspondent says nothing certain is known of the policy of the Administration in reference to the revenues at ports within the limits of the seceding States, and but very little of its policy in any respect. There is no doubt, however, about the extra Session, as Mr-Seward recognises the inability of the government to move in any direction with efficiency without the aid of Congress and additional legislation.

Stephen A. Douglas. The following telegram gives the posi-

tion of Mr. Douglas on the Southern ques

Washington, March 15.—Mr. Douglas de-livered a long and able speech to the Sen-ate to-day, showing that it is impossible ate to-day, showing that it is impossible to collect the revenue at the ports of the seconded States, and advocated a peaceable dissolution and the recognition of the Confederate States. The Republicans are very indignant at the speech of Mr. Douglas, and denounce it everywhere. He told them that peace was preferable to

Candidate for Governor. The editor of the Knoxville Whig an nounces himself in his paper of last week as a candidate for the office of Governor

The Wild Hunt. It is stated in a letter from Washington that there are two dozen applicants for every office in Tennessee within the gift of the Administration. Shortly after Lincoln was elected, he was said to be profoundly perplexed with the idea that no one could be found in the slave States willing to hold office under him. It seem he is being rapidly undeceived in that re spect. The public offices must be filled. course, but the scramble and push that is being made for them is disgusting.

The Latest. The last sensation item is, that the Forts within the limits of the Second States will not only be abandoned, but that the Cabinet have had under consideration the subject of recognizing the in We have but little faith in the report however, as our last Washington lette does not allude to it.

"Jonethan Jenkins."

Our friend Jonathan Jenkins we know ill excuse us for holding his prenuncia unto up a week or two. It is an admira full of sharp points a mark and fatching a said unbeignial reasons, we hold it from the public for the It will lose none of its force or a little data. oring the mark ar

Congressional Convention. In another part of our paper will be Roane county, the other from McMinnin reference to holding a Congressiona Convention. The first suggests Athen as the place, and the 12th of April; the latter names the 4th day of May. With-out wishing to be thought officious, we take the liberty of suggesting a later day for the Congressional Convention-say Saturday, the 11th of May. It is proposed to hold the Gubernatorial Conven ion on the 2d of May; and we are unapprised of any pressing necessity for getting the Congressional candidates into the field before the nomination for Governor is made. However, it is a matter for the people themselves to determine when they meet in their primary capacity to select delegates-they can then, and will no doubt, determine the time for holding the Convention. We merely throw

The Mississippi River. The following act has been passed by the Congress of the Southern Congress: SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the peace-ful navigation of the Mississippi river is hereby declared free to the citizens of the States upon its borders, or upon the borders of its navigable tributaries; and all ships, boats, or rafts, or vessels, may navigate the same under such regulations as may be established by the States within their several jurisdictions. Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, All ships,

out the suggestion for their consideration

boats, or vessels, which may enter the waters of the said river, within the limits of this Confederacy, from any port or place beyond the said limits, may freely pass with their cargoes to any other port or place beyond the limits of this Confed-eracy, without any duty or hindrance ex-cept light money, pilotage and other like

The African Slave Trade.

The following is the clause in the Pernanent Constitution of the Southern Confederacy, in regard to African slavery: 1. The importation of negroes of the African race, from any foreign country, other than the slave-holding States or Territories of the United States of America, is hereby forbidden; and Congress required to pass such laws as shall effi-tually prevent the same.

It also contains the following: 2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory not belonging to, this Confederacy.

United States Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court has adjourned to ts regular term in December next .--Amongst the cases decided was that of Mrs. Gaines, in whose case the Court gave a unanimous judgment. The decision gives Mrs. Gaines several millions worth of property. A decision was also given in the case of the Governor of Kentucky against the Governor of Ohio. The judgment of the Court in this case is adverse to the granting of the mandamus prayed

The Secessionists.

The Secessionists intend having a full field of candidates next summer, as we learn from the following paragraph in the Memphis Avalanche, the leading paper of the party in the State:

A Convention of the Secession Party of Te On the first Monday in April, the quar-On the first Monday in April, the quar-terly Court convenes in the several coun-ties in this State. We respectfully sug-gest to the opponents of Black Republi-can rule, to select delegates to meet in general convention at Nashville, on the first Monday in May, to nominate a can-didate for Governor, to bear aloft our standard and to show to the country that defeat he and covered our gallest, bests defeat has not cowered our gallant hosts; but that we are determined to fight on, nglet ever, fight all the time, until Ten-nessee is lifted from the degradation in our valued cotemporary at Nashville, the Union and American, will adop: this suggestion, as we hope all of our cotemporaries agreeing with us will do, and that an immense and just reflection of the resis-tance sentiment of the State will be had

at the time mentioned. John M. Fleming, Esq.

A call is made in one of the Knoxville papers upon John M. Fleming, Esq., to scome a candidate to represent Knox county in the popular branch of the next General Assembly. He is a clever young man, a gentleman and a scholar-and for whom we have cherished a large degree of friendship. A few years ago Mr. Fleming was the editor of a very respectable paper, or the respectable editor of what was at that time a very good paper. In an evil and unpropitious hour he took a step downward, and pitched into the practice of the law. It is now proposed to run him for the Legislature. Facilia descensus Averai. If that's the road you are going to travel, good-by, John.

Illinois at Washington.

The office-seekers from Illinois at Wash ngton are numerous. This displeases the President. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial make the following remark concerning the mat

Mr. Lincoln has again expressed di Mr. Lincoln has again expressed dis-satisfaction at the great importunities of office-seekers from his own State. He told a friend, this morning, it was not pleasant to him to know that so many of his friends were applying for rooms in one end of the building, while the other end

Sweetwater.
The Cleveland Banner, of the 15th, says
J. C. Vaughn, Esq., has been removed

from the post-office at Sweetwater; and that he is too strong a democrat for Lin oln. There is no sort of doubt about Mr Vaughn being a very "strong democrat" -indeed, that he has the odor of pure anadulterated democracy upon all his carments, like unto James Buchanan who cently retired from the White Hou at Washington to the genial shades an grateful cares of Wheatland. But our in rmation is, that the bonds of his an cessor were received, filled up and for warded before Lincoln was inaugurated and shortly anterior to Buck's abdication It is not a matter of the gravest impor ance, but if we have been misin we shall take pleasure in making the proper correction at the earliest opportunity

Advices from the "Old Do ess the opinion that the State Conven tion will pass an Ordinance of Secessi

A duel is talked of between Sens tors Douglas and Fessenden, growing ou of a recent debate in the Senate.

No Longer a Democratic Party. ne of the astute old leaders hav ed to resurrect and run the old erty issues in the ensuing canvass in this ate. To this the Memphis Avalanche bjects in the strongest terms. We copy its article, that our readers may see mderstand:

From the Memphis Avalanche, of the 19th. Oth Party Issues Must be Ionored.

We have received a communication urging the holding of a Democratic State Convention for the purpose of nominating a Democratic condidate for Governor. Such stuff cannot find a place in our columns. It is a desecration to talk about Democracy in times like the present. The issues that have heretofore divided the country have been buried in the "tomb of obsolete ideas." Never again will we breathe one word about old issues in these columns. The Democratic party has fulfilled its mission on earth, and its now slumbers in the same grave in which reposes the mangled remains of every party that has dared to lift its puny arm against abolitionism. It went down before the same irresistable power which, like a tornado, has swept down every opposing element—separating those who had knelt together in Christian fellowship around the same altar. Past party feuds and party strifes must be forever ignored. In a crisis like the present, we should all meet together as patriots who are to confront a common danger. For one, we shall have no past in described in the same shall have no past in described in the same shall have no past in described in the same shall have no past in described in the same shall have no past in described in the same shall have no past in described in the same shall have no past in described in the same shall have no past in described in the same shall have no past in described in the same shall have no past in describing for the same in the same shall have no past in the same language. OLD PARTY ISSUES MUST BE IGNORED,is like the present, we should all meet together as patriots who are to confront a common danger. For one, we shall have no part in disentombing former enmittes and prejudices. We have got but one political sentiment at present, and that is, an ardeat desire to see Tennessee separated from her traducers, and coempying her natural position among her Southern sisters.—

This is the sentiment foremost and uppermost in our thought. It fills our heart and brain. It is a principle which will glow and bush until it blazes with a lustre bright and fateless from the bosom of every true Southerner. The Democratic party having ceased to be a bullwark to the Constitution, for the future we shall ignore the name of Democrat, and strive to be known, in head and heart, in practice and faith, vitally and essentially, laboring, toiling, working Secssionists. This is the name which we now prize above and beyond all others.—

To see Tennessee separated from her traducers is the came of the section of To see Tennessee separated from her traducers is the acme of our ambition; and before the return of the chilling winds of autumn, we expect to see the star of Secession culminating in the ascendant. While we shall hold up to merited exc

cration every effort to nominate candi-dates on old party issues, we shall urge the holding of a State-Rights Convention for the purpose of nominating a guberna torial candidate in favor of Immediate torial candidate in layor of immediate Secession. The people of Tennessee have not been educated in the State-Rights school, but they are fast becom-ing indoctrinated with its eternal princi-ples. We must have an able champion in the field, who will canvass every counin the field, who will canvass every county in the State in preaching the glorious doc!rine of Southern deliverance. And it is time the friends of Socessian were preparing for the work. Let us compare notes and select our ablest and most efficient champion. We guest nominate a trong man for Governor, strong men fo ongress, and strong men for the lature. Let the work of organization

The Collection of Debts in the Confederate States.

The following was passed into a lav by the Southern Congress at Montgomery few days ago-

A BILL.

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That in the event of a conflict of arms
between the Confederate States and the United States, or of refusal on the part of the authorities of the United States to recognize the independence of the Con-federate States, or to receive the Com-missioners sent by the latter to treat with the former in relation to the several natters of the controversy existing be-ween them, the Courts of the Confederate States shall not take cognizance of any civil case in which the plaintiff is or may be in either the said United States or either one of them, or any citizen or citizens thereof, or assignee or assignees, or endorsee or endorsees, or any such

SEC. 2. All pending cases in which the aforesaid, shall, upon the happening of either of the contingencies aforesaid, be dismissed on motion, and all process nesses or final which shall have been is sued at the suit of such plaintiff, shall be arrested and decided inoperative.

At lastadvices the garrison had not been withdrawn from Fort Sumter. The folowing, from the Charleston paper, is as ate as anything we have seen :

A private and reliable dispatch received here on Sunday from Washington says:
"The final order for the evacuation of "The final order for the evacuation of Fort Sunter is still reserved. No decision was reached in Council yesterday, (Saturday) though it is known that the Cabinet stand six for withdrawal, and one against it. Is it true that your people will oppose a voluntary withdrawal, and demand a formal capitulation? If so, the friends of peace here are powerless."

Arkansas

The Van Buren (Arkansas) Press quite indignant at the seizure of the United States arsenal at Little Rock, and says: "The act will meet, as it merits, the unqualified condemnation of every cent man in the State, whether Secess

ist or Unionist. Contrasting strangely with the feeling or the conduct of that with the feeling or the conduct of that lawless band in the lower part of this State, is the sentiment of our people here in reference to the occupants of the garrison within five miles of this place. We look upon them as our defenders and friends, and the people of Crawford and Sebastian counties will turn out en masse to resist any attempt on the part of any people to dislodge them from their appropriate quarters, so long as Arkan emains in the Union."

Missouri Convention. Sr. Louis, March 17 .- The Convention by a vote of sixty-one to thirty, voted wn the amendment saying that Misson ri will never countenance or aid the secding States in making war upon the Federal Government, nor provide men and noney for the latter to coerce the seced-

THE MURDER OF THE BANK CLERK Jackson.—The Huntingdon Patriot of the 15th inst., contains the following

We hear it rumored that the citizens of ackson have lately so far succeeded in erreting out the mystery connected with the murder of Miller, the Bank clerk at that place, some time since, as to fix susticion upon one of the citizens of that lace, and that the man criminated has ed to parts unknown. We do not give se man's name, lest the report should cove to be false.

The Jackson papers make no mentio of the affair.

THE LATEST ITES.—It has been definite-y settled that Mr. Douglas did hold Mr. incolo's bat during the delivery of the naugural Address.

East Tennessee Congress The Knoxville Tri-Weekly Who 19th, has the following remarks in relation to Messrs, Nelson, Maynard, brabson,-the three distinguished gen tlemen who so faithfully and ably represented their constituents in the late Con-

We have three tried and faithful Unionen in Congress from East Tennessee-Nelson, Maynard and Brabson. Thes gentlemen are all now at home, mixing and mingling with the people, and will we presume, be candidates for re-election These men fill the bill for Union Con gressmen—they are sound men—men who have the firmness to withstand the pressure of Disunion, and neither be led astray by entreaties or threats, or any of the corrupting means, and appliances which have been brought to bear success which have been brought to bear successfully in other States to defeat the will of the people. These men are not tinctured with treason to the Government.—Having served with honor in Congress, and shown themselves faithful, should, if they desire re-election, be permitted to run without the interventions of Convenrun without the interventions of Conventions. As a general thing Conventions are held with a view to prevent a collision amongst men of the same party. As these gentlemen have given satisfaction, and as the people are pleased with them, they will not likely have opposition, unless it be from Secessionists, who, with the aid of the people, they can lay upon their cooling boards, in their respective Districts!

From Washington.

Washington, March 17.-Commissioner crawford and Forsyth entertain the trongest hopes of preserving peaceful clations between the two Governments. There is no doubt but that their diploma-

y is judicious. It is still unascertained whether the Administration has issued orders for the ation is expected to soon occur, from the circumstances beyond the Executive control. From what is known, a formal surrender of the post is not expected.

The reported attack on Fort Pickens is disbelieved.

isbelieved.

It is rumored that the troops of Texas

A rumor says that General Beauregard will not permit Major Anderson's com-mand to depart, except as prisoners of

The Cabinet discussed the Southern uestion two hours, with no result. No foreign born citizens are to be ap cinted at the heads of diplomatic post

a Europe.
It is said that Charles Francis Adams w. H. Fry, musical composer, is to be secretary of the Legation at Paris, The treaty with the Winnabago Inlians has been confirmed

Appointments by the President. By and with the advice and consent of the Ser

ion organs that they wish to treat the voice of the people, thus expressed, with contempt. It is pretended there has been Frederick W. Seward, of New York, a great reaction since the election. But this, like the great reaction we heard of before the election, is a humbug. It may be that two or three have joined the noisy be Assistant Secretary of State.

Norman B. Judd, of Illinois, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Berlin.

Hermann Kreismann, of Illinois, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Berlin. tates at Berlin.
In addition to the above it is reported

that the following nominations have been made by the President and confirmed by the Serate: John Z. Goodrich, Collector at Boston

George W. McLellan, Second Assist nt Postmaster-General. De Witt C. Littlejohn, Consul at Liver william H. Vessey, Consul at Aix La State on Wednesday last by a vote of 81 Chapelle. Lucius G. Forbes, Postmaster at Beloit, to 45. The Boston Journal, in referring

to this new act, of the final passage of Visconsin,
John J. Speed, Postmaster at Louis-ille, Kentucky. ville, Kentucky.

George Harrington, Assistant Secreta-ry of the Treasury.

J. P. Baker, of Nebraska, Agent of the Otoe and Menominee Indians.

Important from Washington. Washington, March 15.—Mr. Douglas lelivered a long and able speech to the Senate to-day, showing that it is impossi-

le to collect the revenue at the the seceded States, and advocated a pea-ceable dissolution and the recognition of the Confederate States. The Republi-cans are very indignant at the speech of Mr. Douglas, and denounce it everywhere He told them that peace was preferabl

War. The Senate had a long Executive Ses sion to-day. Gen. Scott (a most unusual thing) was admitted and consulted in re-gard to the status of all the Southern forts. Important military movements were con-sidered. Gen. Scott reiterated his opin-ion that Maj. Anderson must be with-Questions were put to him and irawn. the matter discussed minutely in all its

Another and third determination ha een arrived at, that there is no other 21-ernative, that Anderson must be withrawr. A final decision was thus had. Mr. Corwin has decided to accept the ission to Mexico.

Dispatches for Mexico go out row by a special messenger to Mr. Waller, a the United States Minister. It is be-lieved they refer to the positions of this Jovernment and the Southern Confed

it is generally understood and strongly timated in the best quarters that can oe approached, that a messenger has been sent to Maj. Anderson. Positive unswers is refused at official sources, but one here outside doubt the fact.

Hon. Cave Johnson. A writer in the Nashville Banner sug-

ge-ts Hon, Cave Jounson as the Union Candidate for Governor. Port of Chattanooga

It is currently reported and generally pelieved that our old and always much esteemed friend, Maj. PARHAM, formerly and for many years editor of the Gazette is to have the appointment of Surveyor of the Port of Chattanooga.

Pennsylvania. David Wilmot, of Proviso notoriety, is elected to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. Cameron Memphis Post-Office. ROLFE SAUNDERS, at one time associated

with the editorial department of the

ces, to allow a State Paper so discredita-ble to his successful competitor to go forth to the world. He knew, when he read it over, that he would have whipped the youngest scholar he ever had for such a composition. Knoxville Register, has been appointed stmaster at Memphis. New Hampshire. Fort Sumter Taken At the elections in New Hampshire last Eastern train, of Wedne week, the Black Republicans elected their rought intelligence that a disreputable

house at Wytheville, Va., known as "Fort Sumter," had been demolished by the Governor and all the candidates for Con-From New Orleans. citizens of that place. New ORLEANS, March 18.—Smith, per & Co., ship chandlers, on Tchoupins street were burned out yester morning. Loss \$100,000, mostly incu Snow Storm. Monday last it commenced snowing ere, about 9 o'clock, s. m., and contin

ued until about 12. Many of the fruit rees being in bloom, the heavy frost that followed has seriously damaged the prospect for "peach and honey" next winter "Give the devil his dues." This may answer for an apothegm, but prac

tically, it would carry off more people than the plague.

Two Nights in the United States

ton on the 11th instant states that Gover-The editor of Hasper's Wackly gives his experience of two nights in the Restate Convention. He considers that its functions terminated in submitting the secession ordinance to the people. He tells the Convention that he and the Legislature, which will meet on the 18th instructions terminated to public questions. He favors the holding of a Convention to change the State Constitution, but opposes Toxas joining the Southern Confederation of Hasper's Wackly gives his experience of two nights in the Reporter's gallery of the United States porter's gallery of the

change the State Constitution, but opposes Toxas joining the Southern Confedera-

day. He who rules the universe alone can dispose of to-morrow. Things are bad

North Carolina The Wilmington Herald of Wednesday

paper has the following significant para-

Massachusetts Personal Liberty

Bill. The bill modifying the provision

what is called the "personal liberty law."

which passed the Senate of Massachusetts

last week, was ordered to a third reading

in the House of Representatives of that

"The obnoxious features of the old act

ant is protected to the extent of his con

with the Federal Government and her

ur complex system of Government, and

she may well expect the same acknowl-

edgment in return, not particularly for her sake, but on account of the common

The Abolitionists After Old Abc.

The Abolitionists dont like the matter

and style of Lincoln's Inaugura!, and are

down on it with as much severity as the

fire-eating editors South. As a specimen,

we annex a short extract from the New

York Anti-Slavery Standard-which reads:

"Last Monday [the 4th] was the most uplucky day in the life of Abraham Lin-coln thus far. More unlucky days may be in store for him, very likely; but up to

his mouth. It was generally believed that his Inaugural Address would be honora-bly distinguished from those of his prede-cessors in spirit and in utterance. The

Hour has come and gone; but the Man was not sufficient for it. The speech was

was not sufficient for it. The speech was made with the face turned towards the South and with both knees bowed down before the idol it worships, as have been all of those delivered from the same place

an of those delivered from the same place for the last quarter of a century. It is only distinguished from such by the clumsiness of its construction and the vileness of its rhetoric. It is lucky for

Mr. Lincoln that it was not the Constitu-tion of the English Grammar that he was called upon to swear to support and en-force. For he would have been forsworn on the spot before all the people. It was a paltry malice in Mr. Seward, though perhaps a natural one in his circumstan-

Mr. Lincoln that it was not the Con

They will watch and wait."

which it has no doubt, says:

We have abundant signs from disun-

change the State Constitution, but opposes Toxas joining the Southern Confederate. The Convention, in reply, have passed an ordinance claiming full sovereign powers, promising to consumate as speedily as possible the connexion of Texas with the Confederate States. The Convention will at once require all officers of the State to take an oath of allegiance to support the new Government and carry out the Convention ordinances, and it is reported that Governor Houston will be superseded if he refuses to take the oath. It is also reported that Governor Houston is raising troops on his own account.

A late number of the Alamo (Texas) Express says:

"From the complexion of affairs in our State little can be gleaned of a definite character. Bankguntey and ruin seem to "From the complexion of affairs in our State little can be gleaned of a definite character. Bankruptcy and ruin seem to be following swiftly at the heels of the segrown up around us, I was enabled to purchase a small plot of ground in Ten-nessee and build a cabin upon it which I

nessee and build a cabin upon it which I could call my own.

I remember the feeling of triumph and exultation with which we looked upon the poor little shed, and knew at last we had a home of our own. And then, long years ago, I made up my mind that, if ever I had the power, every poor man, struggling as I was, should be enabled to obtain a home—should have one spot of earth, however small—one cabin, however rude and scanty, which, in the light of nearen and the face of man, he should be able to call his own. cession movement, and, like an evil geni-us, secession stands ready to spread war, pestilence, and famine in our midst. But who can fathom the future? Sufficient unto human wisdom are the events of toenough now: they may be better; they may be worse; God grant that they may be better."

THREE CHEERS FOR THE UNION.

An ominous rustle in the galleries followed this outburst, but subsided in a growl from Senator Mason. Senator Johnson continued, laying stripe after stripe scientifically on the back of poor General Lane, and finally closing with a magnificent eulogium on the Union—On this the pent up feeling of the spectators could no longer be restrained. A tremendous cheer arose. Senator Mason instantly moved that the galleries be cleared. A few hisses were heard—then a stentorian voice shouted, "Three cheers for the Union!" They were given with a will. Not only did the men's gallery The official vote of the State, except the vote of Davie and Haywood counties, on the question of Convention or no Convention, is published in the State Journal. The reported votes of those two counties, which are supposed to be correct, are given, and the result is; for Convention 46, en, and the result is: for Convention 46,-672; against a Convention 47,323; majority against a Convention 651. The vote of the State is smaller by about twenty thou-sand than it was in the election last Au-The Fayetteville Observer of the 11th informs us that "of the whole number of delegates eighty-two are Constitutional Union men and thirty-eight Secessionists. The Union majority, therefore, is rather more than two to one." The same endure such an insult, For some moments the din was overrowed in a stentorian voice shouted, "Three cheers in the Union!" They were given with a will. Not only did the men's gallery shout, but the ladies screamed and waved their handkerchiefs. Never since the first meeting of the Senate did that body endure such an insult. For some moments the din was overrowed in

ments the din was overpowering.

"The Sergeant-at-arms will clear the galleries!" commanded the Chair fiercely. It was easier said than done. There were at least fifteen hundred excited men in the galleries. For some moments it was a queston whether the Senate would clear the galleries, or the galleries the

Re-Construction.

ecessionists in one or two of the towns The Montgomery Post, a paper of modbut the great body of the people are firm.

They will not be frightened into disunion.

erate tone, does not think there will be any "re construction," as generally understood. It, however, lays down the plan upon which the work may be commenced and consummated. We quote portion of its article, as follows:

Now, upon what terms is reconstruc-tion proposed? Is it to be presumed that an arrogant North, flushed with the fresh laurels of victory, are going to be more lenient, more just, or more inclined to make concessions, than they have been in the past? Is it to be supposed that the dominant section will make conces-sions to the minority which they have exercised every energy to control? and, above all, can the lion change his nature, or the leopard his spots? Can an Aboare certainly done away with. The cus-tody of the United States marshal of the fugitive is unimpaired, the honest claimlitionist, who conscientiously believes slavery to be a moral, social and political curse, be suddenly transformed and made to regard it as a just and righteous insti-tution? In order to test their disposition ant is protected to the extent of his con-stitutional rights, and the peace of the community is not deprived of that securi-ty which it always ought to find in a well-regulated militia. Thus Massachusetts upon this subject, proposition after propo-sition has been submitted but all to no effect; and the final ultimatum enuncia ted from the high priest of the party, is sister States on this delicate and too often disturbing subject. She acknowledges in full the rights of all other powers under willing submission or forcible

We presume there is no Southern may that would be satisfied with less than was demanded in the Crittenden compromise and even this, moderate as it was, was re-jected by the party in power. But with-out pursuing the subject further at pres-ent, we have one plan of reconstruction, to which we can safely adhere, and only one. That is, that we, of the Confeder ate States, have taken the old Constitu tion—we have reinstated it in its original purity—we have placed upon it its true construction, and upon it have laid the foundations of a new Government. Now, we are willing to propose to all who are willing to abide by this Constitution, with this just and equitable interpretation of it, to participate with us in the building up of the Government upon these principles; we desire the participation of no others, and those who prefer to worship the idols of fanaticism, we leave to work out their own political salvation in their own way without molestation or hinder-

be in store ice lim, very likely; but up to this present time, a more untoward one can hardly have occurred in the fifty cycars he has lived. He has spoken and thus dissolved the spell which his wise silence had thrown around his reputa-tion. Having shown himself possessed, in so singular a measure, of that rarest of ance.
We demand the same privilege for our in so singular a measure, of that rarest of talents, in this country at least, the gift of holding one's tongue, he had created the opinion in men's minds that he had something to say worth hearing, whenever the time should come for opening his mouth. It was generally believed that selves, and will exercise it whether it granted or not.

Tariff of the Confederate States Montgomery, March 13.—The tariff act has been made public. It is to go into operation on the first of May. Compared with the tariff act of the United States, most of the 30 per cent duties have been most of the 30 per cent duties have been reduced to 25 per cent. Articles admitted at 24 and 19 per cent under tariff of 1857 will be admitted at 15 per cent.—There is a large 10 per cent schedule and a very small free list.

From Savannah. Swannah, March 18 .- Goods for Tennessee pass through here without payment of duties.

New Orleans, March 18,-Fort Brown. Ringold Barracks, Brazos and Santiago, have virtually surrendered to the Texas authorities. An entire evacuation takes e taken by Texas troops, who have enlisted for six months,

A resolution passed the Convention
unanimously tendering thanks to Gen.

North Carolina

The proclamation of Gov. Ellis, contained in the State Journal shows that the official vote of North Carolina (except that of Davie county, which was not returned by the sheriff) in the recent election on the question of Convention or no Conven-was as follows: For Convention 46,400.— No Convention 46,603, amjority against Convention 194.

As Osiginal Design.—Among the numerous designs for a flag of the Confederate States submitted to the flag committee of Congress, we understand, was one representing seven rattle-states. Lied to getther by their trils, with a bale of cotton on one side and a jug of whiskey on the other. The fellow who "got up" this Starz Bonns.—On the 16th, Tennessee model has the "fire of genius" in has see were quoted in New York, at 737. and deserves an office.—Ment. Confed.

From Washington. Washington, March 17.—The city is re-markably quiet just now, most of the Southern egitators having gone home, and abandoned "the accursed Union."— All eyes are now turned to Virginia, and the accession pressure on the Convention is intense.

The Southern Commissioners expect a reply to-morrow from Mr. Seward. If unfavorable, they propose to leave immediately, and assert that preparations will be immediately made for the attack of Fort Pickens. The President, and Messrs. Seward and Cameron fully appreciate the importance of the issue, which the effect the refusal may have on the peace policy of the atministration. The Commissionals laye, in the meantime, sent to Mr.

the refusal may have on the perce policy of the administration. The Commissioners have, in the meantime, sent to Mr. Seward a copy of their instructions, demanding the surrender of every fort, including Key West and Tortugas. Governor, Remain, the third Commissioner, is expected here to-morrow, a despatch having been received from Wilmington.

The Commissioner state that the Confederated States have closed a contract for ten sloops-of-war with their armaments complete.

Col. Separ has been here for several days as a Commissioner from the Union members of the Virginia Convention, and had a personal consultation with Abo Lincoln and each member of the Gabinet, on the subject of the Administration.—He will return to Richmond to-morrow and report that he has every assurance that the policy of the administration is peace and conciliation.

The secessionists profess to have news from Richmond to-might that indicates the passage of Secession Ordinance. They claim that only three votes more are required to insure the passage of an ordinance, and profess to believe that these will be obtained before the close of the week by instructions.

Colonel S. Cooper, late Adjutant General of the Southern Army.

Intelligence has been received here to-day from Staunton, Virginia, to the effect that the Virginia Churches have resolved to secede from the Baltimore Conference.

solved to secede from the Baltimore Con Washington, March 18 .- Mr. Douglas's

Washington, March 18.—Mr. Douglas's resolutions were debated again to-day.—Mr. Breckinridge advocated and Mr. Hale opposed them.

Previous to the discussion Mr. Bright presented the joint resolutions of the Indiana Legislature, asking Congress to call a Convetion of all the States, to con-

sider the propriety of amending the Constitution. In Executive session the following nominations were before the Senate: C. F. Adams, of Massachusetts, to be Minister to England; Wm. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, to be Minister to France; George P. Marsh, of Vermont, to be Minister to Sardinia, and James Watson Webb to be Minister to Turkey. Mr. Dayton's nomi-nation was confirmed.

From Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 16 .- Congross has confirmed the nominations of the District Judges as follows:

A. G. McGrath, South Carolina; H. R. Jackson. Georgia; W. L. Laneir, Alabama; — Harris, Mississippi; Thos. J. Semmes, Louisiana; John Hemphill, Texas; Jesse J. Finley, Florida; Messrs. McQueen and McIntosh have also been confirmed as Judges of the Admiralty Court of Key West; David Hubbard, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Alx. B. Wethered, of Alabama. Register of the Treasury and B.

Indian Affairs; Alx. B. Wethered, of Alabama, Register of the Treasury and B. Baker of Georgia, Auditor of the Treasury. Corgress meets again to-night.

The State Convention has adopted a resolution to adjourn on Wednesday next. The ordinance has been passed altering the free banking act which substitutes the stocks for the Confederate States for those of the United States. for those of the United States, and allow

citizens nor corporations are allowed hold the stocks. Montgomery, Alo., March 17.—The long tariff bill which was reported last week was not passed at the present session; it is, therefore, not yet a law, but will come up for action when Congress again meets.

Montgowery, Ala., March 18.—The Com-missioners for Europe from the Confeder-ate States, Messrs. Yancey, Mann and Rost, are about leaving for New Orleans, from whence they will preced to Havana, where they will take the English steamer of the 27th.

From Louisville.

Lorisvitts, March 17.—A large adjourned Southern rights meeting was held Saturday afternoon, and unanimously passed the resolutions presented at the Friday night meeting. No disturbance occurred. James Guthrie addressed the Union men Saturday evening advocating remaining in the Union and opposing a Convention.

New York, March 17 .-- A special Washngton despatch to the Express says :-The President, members of the Cabinet, Foreign Ministers, Senators of the Cabinet, Foreign Ministers, Senators and Repre-sentative in Congress, Judges of the Courts, Supreme and others, the Mayor and citi-zens of Washington; and a large number of visitors have arranged to wait upon Mr. Crittenden and lady at the National Ho-tel to might. The visit will be a various Crittenden and lady at the National Ho-tel to-night. The visit will be a parting entertainment given to the distinguished Senator of Kentucky after forty years of public service for the whole country.

New York, March 18 .- The Herald's correspondent says Lieut. Putnam has arrived with dispatches from Col. Walte. The latter is concentrating his troops at Indianola.

Lieut. Thompson has surrendered the military post on Brazos Island. He had only 15 men.

NORTHERNERS IN FAVOR OF SECESSION .petition is being circulated in Boston, asking Congress to consent to the secession of the Cotton States, allowing them-

ion of the Cotton States, allowing them—

"To form any other government which they deem best for their interests, provided that they declare freedom of navigation in the Mississippi River, and surrender all right to District or Territory, of six railes square, bordering on the Mississippi and opposite to the city of New Orleans, as a port of entry of the United States; and further, that they resign all right and claim to participation of the Territories now belonging to the United States, and in consideration of which all forts, Custom Houses and other property of the United States, lying within the boundaries of the above named States, shall be made over and surrendered to them."

The politioners think this will prevent

The petitioners think this will prevent civil war, and restore confidence in the business community, while a conquest of these States would bring no benefits to the country .- Baltimore Sun.

The Star Law.—Two weeks ago Chancellor Ridley declared his opinion to be that the Stay Law enacted by the recent Tennessee Legislature is "clearly unconstitutional, and he refused to allow debtors to avail themselves of its privileges at the late term of the Chancery Court in this place. Judge Marchbanks assumed the same position in the Circuit Court here last Friday, and ordered that slias executions might issue forthwith against the property of those who had given bond, in order to secure the advantages of the new law by putting off the day of payment.—Fineticville Observer.

JAKES WATSON WREE, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, has been as pointed Minister to Constantinople.